

COUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT NO.	
TOPIC	Military Information from Fuersterwalde		
EVALUATION	25X1	PLACE OBTAINED	25X1
DATE OF CONTENT	10 to 29 October 1952		
DATE OBTAINED		DATE PREPARED	25 November 1952
REFERENCES		25X1	
PAGES	3	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)	
REMARKS			

DO NOT DISSEMINATE

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1. From 21 to 23 October 1952, the barracks installation on Braunsdorfer Strasse, Fuersterwalde (N 53/V 33), was occupied by about 1,200 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets including some with artillery, tank or motor transport insignia. On 22 October, about 250 soldiers in five groups carrying entrenching tools marched from the barracks installation to the nearby training area where they excavated fire trenches and foxholes. About 10 officers and 80 soldiers reconditioned the firing range and about 50 soldiers made an obstacle course opposite to the guard house.

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2. On 23 October, the Pionier Kaserne on Gartenstrasse was occupied by about 800 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets including some with tank or artillery insignia. Source noticed that the building located farthest to the east was still unoccupied. Fifteen officers and 150 soldiers were engaged in firing practices with rifles, 30 officers firing with pistols and about 30 soldiers practicing on an instruction tank. Twelve officers and about 50 soldiers pulling four 57-mm AT guns and a telephone detail of 6 soldiers marched from the training field to the barracks installation.

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3. On 23 October, the barracks installation on Braunsdorfer Strasse was occupied by about 1,400 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets including some with tank insignia. One half of the buildings was lighted completely while the other half was only 75 percent lighted at night.

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4. On 23 October, the Pionier Kaserne on Gartenstrasse was occupied by about 1,000 troops most of whom belonged to an engineer unit. Only little training activity was observed.

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5. On 23 October, the northern section of the Waldfrieden Fliegerhorst Kaserne was occupied by about 80 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets and about 100 troops wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets. An 85-mm AA gun stood in the billeting area. Six trucks and 10 jacked-up trucks were seen at the garages. On the same day, the western section of the southern part of the barracks installation was occupied by about 100 troops

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wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets, the middle section by about 500 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia and the eastern section by 80 to 100 troops wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets. [redacted]

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6. On 23 October, the barracks installation on the road to Rauen was occupied by about 125 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets most of them with motor transport insignia. The quarters were 75 percent lighted at night. No training activity or vehicular traffic was observed.

7. On 23 October, 100 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets and carrying rifles and submachine guns left the Pioneer Kaserne on Gartenstrasse and marched to the railroad station where they were loaded on four boxcars. Five field kitchens which had been trucked from the Pioneer Kaserne to the railroad station were entrained at the same time. On 29 October, the Pioneer Kaserne was occupied by about 500 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets including some with tank insignia. About 100 soldiers were engaged in firing practices with light machine guns. About 120 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets including some with tank insignia organized into two groups marched to the drill grounds. Most of them were armed with submachine guns, others with rifles and all had combat knives attached to their belts. JS-2 tank [redacted] T-34/85 tanks [redacted] and T-34 tank [redacted] were seen near the drivers' school at the Neuendorf troop training grounds. [redacted]

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8. On 29 October, the Pliogerhorst Kaserne was occupied by 500 to 600 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia. On 27 October, 2 x 37-mm AA guns and 3 x 85-mm AA guns were towed from the landing field to the barracks installation. Thirty to 50 soldiers were engaged in excavation work about 200 meters northeast of the barracks. [redacted]

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9. On 29 October, the barracks installation on the road to Rauen was occupied by about 200 soldiers wearing either red-bordered black epaulets or black-bordered crimson epaulets. No training activity was observed. [redacted]

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10. In mid-October, source learned from a German employee that Colonel Kuzin (fnu) was the commanding officer [redacted] in Fuerstenwalde and Colonel Mestorov (phonetical spelling) (fnu) was his deputy. He also determined that regiments Nos 24 and 26 belonged to that unit.²

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11. Soviet documents obtained in Fuerstenwalde during the period from 10 to 22 October included:

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a. Two vouchers for books of the library [redacted]

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b. A slip of paper indicating the name of Lieutenant Colonel Chernozukunikin (fnu).

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c. A letter addressed to a soldier [redacted] dated 1 October 1952, examined by Censorship Office [redacted] mailed by a soldier [redacted] and indicating that the writer was detached to Prenzlau on 15 October, had turned in his motor vehicle and received a motor vehicle from the Tolotov Plant (STC) in the U.S.S.R.³

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